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No. 85-958

IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Petitioner,

v.

LARRY W. EYLER,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

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QUESTION PRESENTED FOR REVIEW

Whether police may continue to detain a suspect following an illegal arrest, when after the illegality the police obtain information from a third-party witness which provides facts sufficient to give rise to probable cause to arrest.

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LARRY W. EYLER,

Respondent.

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO THE APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS, SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Petitioner, the State of Illinois, respectfully prays that a Writ of Certiorari be issued to review the judgment of the Appellate Court of Illinois.

OPINION BELOW

The Illinois Appellate Court—Second District, issued its opinion in this case on April 26, 1985, which opinion is reported at 132 Ill.App.3d 792, 477 N.E.2d 774. Therein, the Court, with one Justice dissenting, found that the respondent was properly stopped pursuant to a traffic

stop, and that police had sufficient information regarding his relationship to a series of homosexual murders, to briefly detain him pursuant to *Terry v. Ohio*, 392 U.S. 1 (1968). The Court ruled further that the police exceeded the scope of *Terry* when they handcuffed the respondent and removed him from the location of the stop, thus concluding that he was arrested without probable cause. Although a passenger in the respondent's truck made a statement to police shortly after the respondent's arrest, which statement provided probable cause to arrest the respondent for a separate offense, the Illinois Appellate Court found that the passenger's statement was a fruit of the respondent's illegal arrest.

The Illinois Appellate Court accordingly affirmed the order of the trial court which granted the respondent's motions to quash arrest and suppress evidence. A copy of the Illinois Appellate Court's opinion is included herein as Appendix A to this Petition.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT

The opinion of the Illinois Appellate Court affirming the order of the Circuit Court was issued on April 26, 1985. The People of the State of Illinois timely petitioned the Illinois Supreme Court for Leave to Appeal; said Petition was denied on October 2, 1985. This Petition is filed within sixty days of that order.

This Court's jurisdiction is invoked under 28 U.S.C. § 1257(3), since in the proceedings in the state courts of Illinois the respondent has asserted an alleged violation of his rights arising under the Constitution of the United States.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS INVOLVED

United States Constitution, Amendment IV provides that:

> The right of the People to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

United States Constitution, Amendment XIV provides, in pertinent part, that:

> Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

STATEMENT OF THE CASE

Larry W. Eyler, respondent, was indicted on November 1, 1983, of three counts of murder for the stabbing death of Ralph Calise in Lake County, Illinois. (C. 31, 32, 33). The respondent was arraigned on November 2, 1983, and entered pleas of not guilty.

The respondent filed motions to suppress as follows: Motions to Suppress Evidence Seized on September 30, 1983 (C. 112) and October 3, 1983 (C. 123); Motions to Suppress Statements Made on September 30, 1983 (C. 129) and October 3, 1983 (C. 132); Motions to Quash Search Warrants and Suppress Evidence Seized on October 1, 1983 (C. 90); October 6, 1983 (C. 94); October 28, 1983 (C. 98); October 31, 1983 (C. 102); November 22, 1983 (C. 106).

Defense counsel stated at the time he filed the motions that the "key to all of my motions was the warrantless search and seizure of September 30, by the Indiana State Police; as well as the October 3 warrantless search by the Lake County [Illinois] Sheriff's Office." (R. 118). He contended that the material in the complaints for the search warrants was the result of previous unlawful searches, and that, without that material, the complaints would be deficient. (R. 134). Thus, he asserted violations of rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution on behalf of the respondent.

The motions were heard on January 23-26, 1984. The State presented the testimony of the police officers involved in the respondent's stop, arrest and detention, and established the following:

Kenneth Buehrle, a trooper for the Indiana State Police, was on patrol northbound on I-65, a major, four-lane, divided highway, at 6:50 a.m. on September 30, 1983. (R. 172-173). He observed two men walking up the ditch bank on the southbound side of the highway, and saw that one of them carried a bag; a silver pickup truck was parked 15 yards south of the men. (R. 174). Parking along the roadway was prohibited. (R. 175).

Trooper Buehrle turned around; as he approached the truck, it drove away and he pulled it over. (R. 174, 176). He asked the occupants for identification, and asked why they had stopped. (R. 177). The respondent, who was the driver, said that they had stopped "to take a shit," and the passenger said that the brown overnight bag contained toilet paper. (R. 177). Trooper Buehrle asked the passenger to open the bag, and saw it contained personal items but no toilet paper; the passenger said that they had used it all. (R. 178). The nearest washroom facilities were six miles south, and two miles north. (R. 178-179). Trooper Buehrle took the respondent to his squad car, where he radioed for a warrant check and wrote a warning for parking on the interstate. (R. 180-181).

Trooper Buehrle received a radio message, which he understood to mean that the check had disclosed a problem. (R. 182-183). The dispatcher at the (Lowell Post) station had noted that the description of the respondent and his truck corresponded to a flyer provided by the Central Multi-Agency Investigative Team (task force). The task force was created to investigate eight murder cases in the central Indiana area, in which the respondent was suspected. (R. 364-366, 368). The flyer had been disseminated to obtain information, but not to cause the respondent's arrest. (R. 406-408). The respondent and his truck matched the description on the flyer. (R. 234, 269).

The dispatcher called Sergeant John Pavlakovic, advising him of the stop of the respondent. (R. 301). Sergeant Pavlakovic had further information concerning the murders: they involved young males, who were bound, stabbed, found with their pants down, and generally found in remote rural areas. (R. 302). He ordered that the respondent and his passenger be brought to the post, and that the truck be impounded. (R. 302).

Sergeant Peter Popplewell and Sergeant William Cothran arrived at the scene pursuant to that order. (R. 184, 221, 275). They asked the respondent to step out of Trooper Buehrle's car, patted him for weapons, handcuffed him, and returned him to the car. (R. 185, 221-223, 275-282). It was standard procedure to handcuff any subject to be transported in a police car. (R. 244). The respondent was given *Miranda* warnings at that time. (R. 187-188).

The passenger was then removed from the respondent's truck. (R. 185). At that time, Sergeant Cothran glanced around the truck's interior to look for weapons. (R. 277). Trooper Buehrle advised him that the bag found inside the truck was not the bag he had seen the men carrying when he first observed them; Sergeant Cothran found a second bag, which he removed and examined, finding several pieces of rope cut to various lengths and some white tape. (R. 185-186, 279). He replaced the bag thereafter. (R. 281). Sergeant Cothran moved the back of the pickup seat, but did not go through the other items there. (R. 279-280). No consent was sought or obtained for this search. (R. 209).

The respondent was moved to Sergeant Cothran's car, to be driven to Lowell Post. (R. 186). His passenger, identified as Darl Hayward, was placed in Sergeant Popplewell's car; they were to remain at the scene to await a tow truck. (R. 224). Popplewell checked Hayward's iden-

tification; Hayward asked what was going on. (R. 224). When Sergeant Popplewell advised him that the respondent was a suspect in some homosexual killings, and that Hayward was a possible accomplice, Hayward responded that he had just met the respondent and had no knowledge of any killings. (R. 224-225). Sergeant Popplewell interrupted him to advise him of his *Miranda* rights, and then repeated the information concerning the investigation of the respondent and Hayward's possible complicity. (R. 225-226). Hayward responded, "I am more than willing to tell you anything that I know." (R. 226).

Hayward told Sergeant Popplewell that the respondent picked him up as a hitchhiker from Chicago to Indianapolis. (R. 227). During the ride, the respondent repeatedly offered Hayward $100 if Hayward would allow himself to be tied up for sexual purposes; Hayward refused. (R. 228). Hayward stated that they stopped because the respondent said he "wanted to take a leak," but that, while they were near the ditch, the respondent repeated his offer and displayed a $100 bill. (R. 228-229). After Hayward again refused, the respondent asked him to pull up his shirt; when he complied, the respondent said he "looked great." (R. 229).

The respondent was still at the scene when the conversation with Hayward began. (R. 229, 252). Hayward's statement was complete when the tow truck arrived. (R. 230).

It was stipulated that Indiana Code 35-45-4-3 established the crime of Patronizing a Prostitute, and was the law of Indiana at the time of this incident. (R. 359, People's Exhibit No. 9).

Trooper Buehrle returned to the place he had first seen the respondent and Hayward. (R. 186). He searched the area for about 10 minutes, and found evidence that peo-

ple had been there, but found no toilet paper. (R. 192). Sergeant Cothran and the respondent also returned to that place. (R. 193, 285). The respondent was asked what he and Hayward had been doing there; he responded that he "took a crap," and that the officers were searching the wrong area. (R. 285).

Upon arrival at Lowell Post, the respondent's belt and boots were taken, and he was asked to empty his pockets; he was not photographed or fingerprinted, and the handcuffs were removed. (R. 287-288).

Sergeant Pavlakovic, who had previously ordered the respondent's detention, received a summary of Hayward's statement, and then took a second, tape recorded statement. (R. 304-305). He also talked to the respondent; the respondent asked why he was being held, and was told that he was a suspect in the murder cases, that they were considering charging him with promoting prostitution, and that a task force from Indianapolis would interview him regarding the murders. (R. 305-306).

In a separate conversation, Sergeant Pavlakovic requested the respondent's consent to search his truck; the respondent consented to the search, but asked to see anything that was taken. (R. 316). He signed a consent to search form; a second signature was obtained when a description of the truck was added. (R. 320-322, 324, People's Exhibit No. 8).

Sergeant Frank Love and Detective Samuel McPherson of the Multi-Agency Task Force, arrived at approximately 12:15. (R. 317-318). They were advised of the circumstances by Sergeant Pavlakovic and Sergeant Beach, and also talked to Darl Hayward. (R. 317-318, 409). Sergeant Love advised the respondent of his rights. (R. 411-415). He described the respondent as calm and cooperative, and

said that he made no complaints. (R. 414-415). A tape recorded statement was taken at approximately 2:00. (R. 416-417, People's Exhibit Nos. 11, 12).

Sergeant Love stated that the respondent was told that they "wanted to eliminate him as a suspect," and that, "The sooner we get started, the sooner we can get done." (R. 426). After the respondent's statement was completed, Detective McPherson informed the respondent that he believed the respondent was involved in the murders. (R. 455). When the search of the truck was completed, Sergeant Pavlakovic carried the items seized, and the items taken from the respondent, into the room used for the interview. (R. 326). Sergeant Love noted that the respondent's boots matched a boot print found in Lake County, Illinois, and said that they would take the boots; the respondent said, okay. (R. 326-327, 418, 471-477). Sergeant Love did not assert that he had the respondent's consent to take the boots. (R. 427-428). A knife appearing to contain human blood was also found in the truck. (R. 461).

The officers had general conversation with the respondent, after the statement was completed; the respondent went out to check his truck, and he consented to the taking of his photograph and fingerprints. (R. 354-355, 420-421). His personal belongings, other than the boots, were returned at that time. (R. 456-457). At approximately 5:00, Sergeant Love said, the respondent asked whether he could leave; he was told that he could, but that the search of the truck was not complete. (R. 434). Before that time, he never asked to leave and was not told he could leave. (R. 446). The officers went out for dinner at 5:00, but the respondent declined their offer to bring food back for him; he had also refused several prior offers of food, but requested and received a cup of water. (R. 420-422).

The respondent left at approximately 7:00 p.m. (R. 331). He was not charged with any crime. (R. 351).

The respondent, Larry W. Eyler, testified on his own behalf. He stated that he maintains two residences, one in Chicago, Illinois, and one in Terre Haute, Indiana. (R. 508). He testified that, on September 30, 1983, he was driving his truck 30 miles south of the Indiana border on I-65; he had picked up a hitchhiker outside of Chicago. (R. 510). He stated that he and the hitchhiker had left his vehicle, and that he was stopped by police three or four minutes after he had resumed driving. (R. 511).

In describing the circumstances of the stop, the respondent's testimony differed from that of the police officers in the following respects: the respondent said that Trooper Buehrle instructed Hayward to show him the first bag, (R. 513); that he repeatedly asked what was happening, and the officers refused to explain, (R. 516, 519, 520, 521); that the officers "rummaged through" the items in back of his truck after examining the second bag. (R. 518). He said that he was scared, and felt that he was "definitely" under arrest. (R. 518).

At the post, the respondent was told he would be held "probably a few minutes to an hour." (R. 523). He did not know why he was being held, and assumed it was because of the hitchhiker. (R. 524). He was advised by Sergeant Pavlakovic that he was a suspect in a "major felony case." (R. 525). The respondent said that he eventually was told he was being held for questioning in some homosexual murders; when he asked when he would be allowed to leave, he was told that he could be held for pandering, and that the task force would arrive in about an hour. (R. 526-527). He recalled that Trooper Buehrle had given him his *Miranda* rights, but he had no recollection that

Sergeant Pavlakovic had requested consent to search his truck. (R. 527). If that conversation had occurred, he might have consented, he said, because he would have "done anything to get out of there." (R. 528). He said that he was not offered food before the arrival of the task force. (R. 529).

The respondent acknowledged his statement, and said that he signed the forms waiving his *Miranda* rights and giving consent to search the truck; he signed the documents because he was afraid and "figured I was gonna be there until I did it," (R. 531); he also said he thought that police would not find anything suspicious. (R. 571). He was given water, but could not recall if he was offered food. (R. 533, 552). He was not given a choice as to being fingerprinted and photographed, he said. (R. 535). He had little recollection of the return of his property and the taking of the boots. (R. 536).

The parties rested as to the motion to suppress the search of September 30, 1983, and proceeded to consideration of the motion to suppress the search of October 3, 1983. (R. 578). The evidence relative thereto is not relevant to this Petition, and thus will be omitted.

The trial judge ruled on the respondent's motions on February 3, 1984. The motions to suppress evidence and statements taken on September 30, 1983, and the motions to suppress evidence seized pursuant to the three search warrants issued and executed in Indiana (October 1, October 31, and November 22, 1983) were granted; the Circuit Court found that the respondent's arrest violated his rights under the Fourth and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution. The motions to suppress evidence and statements taken on October 3, 1983, and the motions to quash the search warrants of October 6 and October 28, 1983, were denied. (R. 1035, C. 260).

The People of the State of Illinois appealed the Circuit Court's order to the Illinois Appellate Court, Second District. There it was claimed that the arrest of the respondent was legal, in that the initial traffic stop was legal, and the facts known to police regarding the murders justified detention of the respondent for further investigation. It was further asserted that the information provided by Darl Hayward provided probable cause to arrest the respondent for the offense of Patronizing a Prostitute, and thus justified the continued detention of the respondent. In the alternative, it was argued that, if the arrest of the respondent was illegal, the statement of Hayward was not a fruit of any illegality, and provided probable cause. The Appellate Court affirmed the suppression on April 26, 1985, finding that the respondent was arrested illegally, and that Hayward's information was the unattenuated fruit of that arrest.

Petitioner sought Leave to Appeal in the Illinois Supreme Court; Leave was denied on October 2, 1985.

REASONS FOR GRANTING THE WRIT

A SUSPECT MAY BE DETAINED LEGALLY, EVEN AFTER AN ILLEGAL ARREST, IF POLICE OBTAIN PROBABLE CAUSE FROM A THIRD PARTY THROUGH THE VOLITION OF SUCH THIRD PARTY, AND NOT THROUGH EXPLOITATION OF THE INITIAL ILLEGALITY. MOREOVER, IN THIS CASE, THE POLICE DID NOT EXPLOIT THE ILLEGAL ARREST TO OBTAIN A STATEMENT FROM THE THIRD PARTY.

The respondent, Larry W. Eyler, was illegally arrested.* His passenger, Darl Hayward, asked an officer "what was going on," and the officer advised him that the respondent was a suspect in some homosexual killings and that Hayward was a possible accomplice. When Hayward denied knowledge of the killings, he was interrupted and given *Miranda* warnings. He said, "I'm more than willing to tell you anything I know." Hayward then gave a statement which included facts giving rise to probable cause to arrest the respondent for a separate offense. The Illinois Appellate Court—Second District held that the information obtained from Hayward was the unattenuated fruit of the respondent's illegal arrest.

This Court should grant certiorari to determine whether and under what circumstances, continued detention of a defendant may be permitted, when his arrest was illegal *ab initio*, but the police subsequently came into possession of facts which provide probable cause to arrest for a separate offense. This case further presents the issue regarding the attenuation of such after-acquired informa-

* For the purposes of this Petition, the People accept *arguendo* the holding that the respondent was arrested when he was handcuffed and placed in a squad car, and that such arrest was illegal.

tion from the illegal arrest, when it is obtained from a third party. Common to both of these issues is whether the after-acquired information is tainted by the original illegal arrest.

The principle that the exclusionary rule need not be applied if the evidence sought to be excluded is not a product of the primary illegality, or is attenuated therefrom, is well established by this Court. Even if police actions are improper, the drastic sanction of suppression of evidence should not be imposed unless such evidence is obtained through "exploitation of the primary illegality." *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471 (1963). It is not imposed if the evidence is discovered by "means sufficiently distinguishable to be purged of the primary taint," *Wong Sun*, *supra* at 417; and evidence is admitted if it would have been "inevitably discovered," *Nix v. Williams*, ___ U.S. ___, 104 S.Ct. 2501 (1984). The exclusionary rule insures that the prosecution is not placed in a better position than it would have been absent the illegality, but that rule should not operate to place the prosecution in a worse position. *Nix v. Williams*, *supra* at 2509.

This Court has also recognized that evidence obtained from a "live witness" is distinct from physical evidence: while physical evidence is inanimate, "remain[ing] hidden from view until one turns over a sofa or opens a filing cabinet," a live witness can come forward and offer evidence entirely of his own volition. *United States v. Ceccolini*, 435 U.S. 268 (1978). Thus, a witness was permitted to testify against a defendant, despite the fact that the "particular knowledge" to which she testified could be traced logically to an illegal search.

As a threshold issue, it must be determined whether the rationale of *Ceccolini* applies when the information

is to be used immediately to establish probable cause to continue a suspect's detention, rather than at a later time as trial testimony. The federal cases which construe *Ceccolini* discuss its rule in terms of trial testimony only, without consideration of this possible application of the evidence. See, e.g. *United States v. Leonardi*, 623 F.2d 746 (2nd Cir. 1980), *cert. denied*, 447 U.S. 928 (1980); *United States v. Parker*, 722 F.2d 179 (5th Cir. 1983); *United States v. Hooten*, 662 F.2d 628 (9th Cir. 1981), *cert. denied*, 455 U.S. 1004 (1982). However, in two cases, the federal courts recognized that information obtained from third parties, which was not tainted by an illegal arrest, could cure the illegality and permit police to continue to hold the suspect legally. *United States v. Brown*, 628 F.2d 1019 (7th Cir. 1980); *United States v. Greer*, 566 F.2d 472 (5th Cir. 1978), *cert. denied*, 435 U.S. 1009 (1978). Thus, this case presents an opportunity to evaluate the rationale of *Ceccolini* in this context.

This case further presents a fact situation in which it cannot reasonably be said that the information obtained from Hayward was an unattenuated fruit of the illegal arrest. The police learned of Hayward's existence and identity through a legal traffic stop, prior to any illegal action. The arrest of the respondent was not necessary to the further questioning of Hayward. Police always retain a right to question those willing to respond. See: *Florida v. Rodriguez*, ____ U.S. ____, 105 S.Ct. 308 (1984). The police here involved would certainly have talked to Hayward, even if they had recognized that further detention of the respondent was improper. The police possessed information regarding a series of homosexual murders, including knowledge of the age of the victims and the defendant's mode of leaving them on the side of the road in remote areas. (R. 234-235, 240, 302). Hay-

ward's age, coupled with the facts that he was driving with the respondent through remote rural areas, and that they had been seen stopped at the side of the road and had offered an unlikely explanation for the stop, suggest that Hayward was in jeopardy. It would have been highly irresponsible for the police to have failed to warn him of the apparent danger he faced while in the respondent's company.

The Circuit and Appellate Courts placed great emphasis on the fact that one police officer advised Hayward that he was a "possible accomplice" to the murders. However, it is absurd to believe that this phrase was intended to exploit the respondent's arrest to obtain a statement from Hayward, or that it would have had that result. First, police did not initiate questioning with Hayward. Hayward asked what was "going on," and the officer advised him. When Hayward began to disclose information, the officer interrupted him and gave *Miranda* warnings. This belies any inference that police intended to question Hayward in order to obtain evidence against the respondent. Had Hayward not been advised of his rights, the respondent could not have suppressed the fruits of the uncounselled statement in his own prosecution. *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471 (1963). Thus, an officer acting with such improper motive would not have cut short this statement to administer warnings.

Most important, however, is the lower Courts' refusal to analyze Hayward's own state of mind in assessing his exercise of free will. The Courts appear to have inferred that the mere utterance of the phrase, "possible accomplice" transformed Hayward into a "putative defendant" who "began cooperating" in order to avoid his own prosecution. (Appendix A at 18a). These findings disregard the

fact that Hayward was also informed that the respondent was a "suspect in some homosexual killings." (R. 224). Hayward would surely have had in mind that the respondent had repeatedly propositioned him to submit to bondage and engage in homosexual sex, and that he had accompanied the respondent to a secluded spot at the side of the road during early morning hours when traffic was light. Thus, it is far more inferable that Hayward perceived himself as a possible victim rather than a "possible accomplice," and would have been overwhelmed by the realization that he may have narrowly escaped such a homosexual killing.

Thus, Hayward's response that, "I am more than willing to tell you anything that I know," (R. 226) must be taken as a genuine exercise of free will and a purely voluntary offer of assistance, independent of the arrest of the respondent.

Certiorari should be granted to determine whether an illegal arrest can be cured when information is obtained from a third party through the operation of that person's free will, and the information provides valid probable cause to arrest. This case further presents an opportunity to apply such a rule to facts wherein the witness's statement was patently the result of his own volition, and was not obtained as a result of any illegality. The ruling of the Illinois Appellate Court—Second District should ultimately be reversed.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, petitioner requests that a Writ of Certiorari be issued to review the decision of the Appellate Court of the State of Illinois and, upon review, to reverse that court's decision in this case.

Respectfully submitted,

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APPENDIX A

IN THE
APPELLATE COURT OF ILLINOIS
SECOND DISTRICT

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Plaintiff-Appellant,

No. 84-126 v.

LARRY W. EYLER,
Defendant-Appellee.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of the
19th Judicial Circuit, Lake County, Illinois.

JUSTICE UNVERZAGT delivered the opinion of the court:

We are required in this cause to determine whether the circuit court of Lake County properly applied the precepts of the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States in holding that Larry W. Eyler, the defendant, was illegally detained at the time he and his motor vehicle were searched and he made statements and, therefore, whether the circuit court was correct in suppressing the evidence emanating from that detention and search.

The defendant was charged in a three-count indictment with the August 31, 1983 murder of Ralph Calise in Lake County, Illinois. The defendant pleaded not guilty and filed nine pretrial suppression motions. The circuit court granted five of the motions. The State filed a certificate of impairment pursuant to *People v. Young* (1980), 82 Ill.

2d 234, and then brought this appeal under the authority of Supreme Court Rule 604(a) (87 Ill. 2d R. 604(a)) contending that the circuit court erred in suppressing the evidence.

The key to all of the suppression motions was the warrantless search and seizure conducted by the Indiana State Police at a point on Interstate Highway 65 near Lowell, Indiana, on September 30, 1983. The defendant was traveling south on Interstate Highway 65 in northern Indiana when he was stopped by an Indiana State trooper for a traffic violation. The initial stop extended to a 12-hour station house detention of the defendant regarding his involvement with homosexual murders in Indiana. The defendant's truck and a bag inside the truck were searched and the defendant's boots were seized.

After a lengthy evidentiary hearing, the circuit court ruled that although the initial traffic stop of the defendant in Indiana on September 30, 1983, was proper, the 12-hour detention of the defendant was not supported by probable cause. The circuit court found that the defendant's statement and consent to search his vehicle were voluntary, that both were tainted by his illegal seizure, and that the resulting evidence must be suppressed.

The facts are not in dispute and we will summarize them as they were revealed at the suppression hearing.

Close to 7 a.m. on September 30, 1983, Indiana State Trooper Kenneth Buehrle was patrolling northbound in an unmarked squad car on Interstate Highway 65 in the northwestern part of Indiana. He observed two men emerging from the ditch on the southbound side of the interstate. One of the men carried a bag. A silver pickup truck was parked on the shoulder of the road about 15 yards south of the men. Parking along the interstate was prohibited.

Buehrle crossed the median and entered the southbound lanes. Since the pickup truck was driving away, the trooper activated the car's red lights and stopped the truck. As Buehrle approached the truck, he noticed the vent window on the passenger side was missing.

The trooper advised the driver, who was the defendant, of his reason for stopping the vehicle. Buehrle asked for the defendant's driver's license and for the truck's registration. He also asked the passenger, Darl Hayward, for identification. When Buehrle asked what they were doing in the ditch, the defendant explained that he was going to the bathroom. Buehrle asked Hayward about the bag he was carrying and Hayward said it contained toilet paper. The trooper asked if he could look inside the bag. Buehrle observed that the bag contained personal items but no toilet paper. Hayward said they used all of the paper. Buehrle knew that the nearest restroom facilities were six miles south and two miles north.

The defendant produced an Indiana driver's license and proper truck registration. Hayward had identification as well. Buehrle asked the defendant to accompany him to the squad car in order to check on the license. While the defendant sat on the passenger side of the squad car, Buehrle called on the radio for a warrant check on the defendant and Hayward. Buehrle wrote a warning ticket for illegal parking on the interstate. The dispatcher requested Buehrle's location in code which indicated to Buehrle that there was some sort of problem. However, he did not know what the trouble was.

Sergeant Peter Popplewell was at the Lowell police post when Buehrle called the dispatcher. The dispatcher told Popplewell that he believed the defendant was the suspect listed on the information sheet regarding certain murders and that the truck's description was the same. Popplewell then drove to where Buehrle was located. Enroute he received information that the defendant was a suspect in certain murders and that the defendant and Hayward should be brought in for interrogation and the truck impounded.

Popplewell arrived at Buehrle's location and showed Buehrle the information sheet. They were joined by Sergeant William Cothran, also of the Indiana State Police. Popplewell told Buehrle that he was bringing the defendant and Hayward in for questioning and impounding the truck.

The defendant was then removed from Buehrle's squad car, placed in the straddle position, and patted down for weapons. The defendant was handcuffed and locked in Buehrle's car. The seat belt was also secured around him.

Hayward, who was still sitting in the defendant's truck with the engine running, was also patted down and handcuffed. He was placed in Popplewell's squad car. Cothran looked in the truck's interior to see if there were any weapons when Hayward was removed.

Buehrle said the bag Hayward showed him was not the same bag he saw the men carry from the ditch. Cothran then returned to the truck and searched the interior. He removed a second bag, lighter in color than the one Buehrle examined, from under the seat. The bag contained various lengths of rope and white tape. Cothran returned the bag to the truck.

The defendant was then transferred to Cothran's car. Before he was removed from Buehrle's squad car, Buehrle read him the *Miranda* warnings.

Buehrle drove to the area where he first saw the defendant and Hayward. He was joined there by another trooper. They conducted a ten-minute search. While the ground covering indicated that people had walked in the area, no toilet paper was found.

Cothran, who was taking the defendant to the Lowell police post, stopped at the location where Buehrle was searching. He asked the defendant what he was doing under the bridge and how the defendant got down there. The defendant said he "took a crap" and indicated the location. Buehrle was apparently searching in the wrong area. Cothran informed Buehrle of this, but a further search revealed nothing.

Cothran then drove the defendant to the Lowell police post and Buehrle followed in his car. They arrived at about 7:30 a.m. The defendant's belt and boots were removed and he was asked to empty his pockets. The handcuffs were removed and he was placed in a holding cell.

During the time the defendant was in Cothran's car, Hayward was secured in Popplewell's car. Popplewell was waiting for the tow truck at the initial detention site. He asked Hayward for identification. Hayward asked what was going on and Popplewell advised him that the defendant was a suspect in some homosexual killings. Popplewell told Hayward that he was a possible accomplice. Hayward said that he had just met the defendant and knew nothing of any killings. Popplewell interrupted Hayward to read to him the *Miranda* warnings and repeated his earlier comments. Hayward indicated that he was willing to tell Popplewell anything he knew.

Hayward told Popplewell that he was hitchhiking from Chicago to Indianapolis when the defendant picked him up. While they drove from Illinois to Indiana, the defendant repeatedly offered Hayward $100 if Hayward would allow the defendant to tie up Hayward for sexual purposes. Hayward refused. He said that the defendant made the offer while in Indiana.

The defendant and Hayward stopped along Interstate 65 because the defendant wanted to go to the bathroom. The defendant repeated his offer near the ditch and displayed a $100 bill. Hayward again refused. The defendant asked Hayward to pull up his shirt and Hayward complied. The defendant said Hayward "looked great." Hayward admitted to Popplewell that he was a homosexual.

The conversation with Hayward lasted about 20-25 minutes. The tow truck arrived and the defendant's pickup truck was transported to the Lowell police post where it was secured with tape. Popplewell drove Hayward to the police post where Hayward made a second tape recorded statement and gave a written statement.

The Indiana State Police testified that the defendant was not under arrest. However, the defendant testified he believed he was under arrest. The defendant stated that although he repeatedly asked the officers at the initial stop what was happening, he was not told anything. Later, at the Lowell police post, the defendant was told

he was a suspect in a "major felony case." Still later he was told that he was being held for questioning with regard to homosexual murders. When he asked if he would be allowed to leave, the defendant was told that he could be held for "pandering, prostitution."

It was stipulated that the law in Indiana at the time made it a crime to patronize a prostitute.

While the defendant was at the Lowell police post, three officers from the Central Indiana Multi-Agency Investigative Team (task force) arrived from Indianapolis to question the defendant. The task force was formed to review eight murder cases in the central Indiana area and to assist surrounding counties in murder investigations. It was assisting in the investigation of three murders in Lake County, Illinois, as well. The defendant was a suspect in certain homosexual murders because of a telephone call received from someone who knew the defendant and other information gathered in investigating that call. However, there was no warrant for the defendant's arrest and a task force officer said they lacked probable cause to arrest the defendant for the murders at that time. The officer claimed that there was probable cause to arrest on the prostitution charge.

The task force had given information to Detective Sergeant John Pavlakovic of the Indiana State police concerning the murders prior to the defendant's detention. The murders were of young males who were bound, stabbed, their pants taken down, and left in remote rural areas. A description of the defendant was given to the Lowell post with instructions to contact Frank Love, the assistant commander of the task force, if there was information on the defendant. Instructions were, however, that the defendant was not to be arrested.

The defendant was questioned by the task force and he made a statement. He waived his *Miranda* rights and consented to a search of his truck. The defendant asked if he could leave at about 5 p.m. and was told that he could but that his truck was still being searched. The defendant

eventually left the post at approximately 7 p.m. He was not charged with any crime. Although the police said he consented to being photographed and fingerprinted before leaving, the defendant claimed he was not given a choice.

Some of the items found in the defendant's truck included the bag with the rope and white tape. A hunting knife with blood was discovered. Tire prints were made as well. The defendant's boots were taken and kept because the soles were similar to the soles that appeared in boot prints found at a Lake County, Illinois, murder scene.

The State presents four issues on review. However, all four issues involve the initial determination by the trial court that the defendant was illegally seized for the purpose of interrogation regarding certain murders. The issues are: (1) whether probable cause to arrest the defendant arose during a proper *Terry* stop; (2) whether probable cause to arrest the defendant for a separate crime arose based on the statement of Hayward during the illegal seizure of the defendant; (3) whether evidence found in the defendant's truck should not have been suppressed because its discovery was inevitable; and (4) whether the search warrant stated probable cause.

Arrest is a mixed question of fact and law. (*People v. Loftus* (1983), 111 Ill. App. 3d 978.) Since the facts of the defendant's seizure were not disputed, the trial court's determination that an illegal arrest occurred based on the facts presented was a legal one which is subject to *de novo* review. *People v. Sain* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 646.

The trial court provided a detailed explanation of its rulings on the motions. The essential finding, upon which the others rest, was the court's determination that the September 30, 1983 seizure of the defendant by the Indiana State police was illegal. Although the initial stop for a traffic violation was valid, the court found that the defendant was subsequently taken into custody for the purpose of interrogation without probable cause. The defendant was patted down, handcuffed and placed in a

squad car. These facts were noted by the trial court when it determined that for all purposes the defendant was under arrest and there was no probable cause to support the seizure nor sufficient justification for a *Terry* investigation.

The State asserts that Trooper Buehrle's initial stop of the defendant for a parking violation was valid (*People v. Flowers* (1982), 111 Ill. App. 3d 348), and during the valid stop the defendant was recognized as a suspect in certain murders. This information allowed for a *Terry* stop in order for the police to further investigate. (*People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154; *People v. Ellis* (1983), 113 Ill. App. 3d 314.) While the defendant was lawfully detained, the police learned of facts which provided probable cause to arrest the defendant for the crime of patronizing a prostitute. The probable cause to arrest allowed the defendant to be taken into custody, thus making the 12-hour station house detention proper.

The defendant concedes that the initial traffic stop was valid. However, he suggests that Buehrle exceeded the bounds of a *Terry* stop by requesting a warrant check. A warrant check conducted pursuant to a valid *Terry* stop is permissible and does not convert the stop into a full-fledged arrest. (*People v. Ellis* (1983), 113 Ill. App. 3d 314.) Buehrle's request for a warrant check was proper.

Having determined that the initial stop was proper, the State contends that the further detention of the defendant was justified as a *Terry* stop. Although Buehrle did not personally possess the information sufficient to detain the defendant for investigation, Sergeants Pavlakovic and Popplewell had information which identified the defendant as a murder suspect. The knowledge of each officer was the knowledge of all. *People v. Peak* (1963), 29 Ill. 2d 343.

Although the defendant does not specifically contradict the State's reliance upon the imputed knowledge of the officers, he does claim that Buehrle had no suspicion regarding the defendant's possible involvement with any murders. The defendant states that the trial court was

required to look at the facts known to the officer making the arrest.

In *United States v. Lomas* (9th Cir. 1983), 706 F.2d 886, the court held that the officer who coordinates the investigation does not have to have personal knowledge of all of the facts necessary for an arrest. A group of agents acting in concert can pool their information and supply the requisite probable cause. In the instant case, the knowledge of Sergeants Pavlakovic and Popplewell regarding the defendant as a *possible* murder suspect was also the knowledge of Trooper Buehrle, as the officers were acting in concert. *People v. Waln* (1983), 120 Ill. App. 3d 73; *People v. Johnson* (1982), 104 Ill. App. 3d 572.

The State claims that at the time the *Terry* stop began, the officers could stop and temporarily detain the defendant when they became aware of specific and articulable facts which, taken together with reasonable inferences drawn from the officers' experience, reasonably warranted the extent of the intrusion upon the defendant. (*Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 392 U.S. 1, 20 L. Ed. 2d 889, 88 S.Ct. 1868; *People v. Beil* (1982), 110 Ill. App. 3d 291.) It further contends that searching, handcuffing, and placing the defendant in the squad car to be transported to the search scene were actions that did not constitute an arrest. The State concedes that at this point in time there was no probable cause to arrest the defendant. The detention of the defendant while a search of the ditch was conducted was a proper *Terry* stop. The State asserts that the limits of a *Terry* stop were not transgressed. In support of this contention the State relies upon *People v. Lippert* (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 171; *People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154.

The defendant argues in response to the State's position that he was under arrest when he was searched, handcuffed, and placed in the squad car. He contends the officers exceeded the limits of a *Terry* stop if, indeed, a temporary detention was valid.

A stop is considered a seizure for purposes of applying the fourth amendment. (*People v. Roberts* (1981), 96 Ill.

App. 3d 930.) Whenever a person's freedom has been restrained in some way by a police officer, a seizure has occurred. (*Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 392 U.S. 1, 20 L. Ed. 2d 889, 88 S.Ct. 1868; *People v. Kiser* (1983), 113 Ill. App. 3d 501.) The instant defendant was definitely not free to walk away from the officers. The issue is whether this was a proper *Terry* stop.

The United States Supreme Court established a limited exception to the requirement that seizures be based upon probable cause in *Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 392 U.S. 1, 20 L. Ed. 2d 889, 88 S.Ct. 1868. (*People v. Lippert* (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 171.) An investigatory stop is proper under *Terry* when the police officer can point to specific and articulable facts which, taken together with rational inferences therefrom, reasonably warrant the intrusion of the stop. (392 U.S. 1, 21, 20 L. Ed. 2d 889, 906, 88 S.Ct. 1868, 1880; *People v. Long* (1983), 99 Ill. 2d 219, 228.) Probable cause is not required for in investigatory stop. (*People v. Mills* (1983), 115 Ill. App. 3d 809.) A *Terry* stop involves the "stop" or detention of a person based upon a reasonable articulable suspicion o. criminal activity and the "frisk" or pat-down search for weapons of the person detained. (*People v. Martin* (1984), 121 Ill. App. 3d 196, 204.) An objective standard is applied to determine whether the stop is reasonable and a mere suspicion or hunch is insufficient. (*People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154.) The *Terry* rules have been codified in the Illinois Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963. (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 38, pars. 107-14, 108-1.01.) *People v. Ellis* (1983), 113 Ill. App. 3d 314.

Whether a *Terry* stop was justified in the case at bar must be determined from the particular facts. (*People v. Mills* (1983), 115 Ill. App. 3d 809.) The officers knew that a person matching the defendant's description was "wanted" as a possible suspect in some murders of a homosexual nature. The defendant's name was similar to the suspect's name which was written as "Larry Eyle" on the information sheet. The defendant's truck also matched the description provided. The murder victims' ages approx-

imated that of the defendant's passenger, Hayward. The victims, having been bound and stabbed, were found in rural, remote areas of Indiana. The defendant and Hayward were seen emerging from a ditch along an Indiana interstate at about 6:50 a.m. Hayward was carrying a bag. The area was similar to the locations where the victims were found. The defendant's explanation for parking along the road was to go to the bathroom. However, the defendant had just passed a restroom facility and there was another within a few miles.

The information was gathered from an investigation by the task force. An identified male contacted the police with information concerning the defendant's possible involvement in the murders. The person, who knew the defendant, was interviewed by the police. Further investigation showed that in 1978, the defendant was arrested for stabbing a male he had tied up and disrobed while in a secluded, wooded area in Indiana. The defendant was also involved in an incident in 1982, but not charged, when a male hitchhiker was picked up by the defendant, given drugs and alcohol, and abandoned in a secluded, wooded area of Indiana. The police maintained surveillance of the defendant in July-August 1983, and observed him frequent gay bars and pick up hitchhikers. He was observed picking up a hitchhiker in a section of Indianapolis where two of the victims had lived. Certain murders in Illinois resembled the murders in Indiana. The defendant lived in Terre Haute, Indiana, but also went to Chicago frequently.

The defendant was only named as a possible suspect in the murders. The record shows no known criminal activity, other than the parking violation, at the time of the seizure. (*People v. Reynolds* (1983), 94 Ill. 2d 160.) While in some cases the report or suspicion of criminal activity is more immediate and closer in time and place to the *Terry* stop (*see: People v. Pruitte* (1984), 125 Ill. App. 3d 580; *People v. Waln* (1983), 120 Ill. App. 3d 73; *People v. Kincy* (1982), 106 Ill. App. 3d 250), there are situations where no current criminal activity was reported but the stop was permissible. (*People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App.

3d 154; *People v. Martin* (1984), 121 Ill. App. 3d 196; *People v. Ellis* (1983), 113 Ill. App. 3d 314.) The defendant was "wanted" as a suspect prior to the stop along the interstate and it seems likely that the police would have brought the defendant to the police post regardless of whether Hayward was present, a factor which the State argues served to amplify their suspicions. In fact, contrary to the State's argument, the evidence indicated that the police initially thought of Hayward as an accomplice, rather than as a possible victim.

The facts available to the officers warranted a person of reasonable caution to believe that an intrusion for further investigation was necessary. (*People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154.) However, a very limited intrusion was called for under these facts. The facts demonstrate though that the defendant had already been seized for the purpose of bringing him to the police post for questioning on the murders before a search of the area was conducted or Hayward made his statements. The defendant was enroute to the police post when Cothran, of his own volition, stopped at the search area. In *Vena*, the court sanctioned the brief, station house detention of the defendants under a *Terry* stop analysis because the transportation to the station house was not for the purpose of interrogation. Also, since there were blizzard-like conditions outside, the station house served to protect the defendants and police while an investigation of the area the defendants were seen in could be made. 122 Ill. App. 3d 154, 163.

The brief detention of a person for investigatory purposes and a search for weapons was deemed reasonable in *Terry v. Ohio* (1968), 392 U.S. 1, 20 L. Ed. 2d 889, 88 S.Ct. 1868, because the governmental interest justifying the seizure outweighed the intrusion upon the individual's fourth amendment interest. (*People v. Long* (1983), 99 Ill. 2d 219, 227.) However, *Terry* provided only a limited exception to the general rule that seizures require probable cause to arrest. (*Florida v. Royer* (1983), 460 U.S. 491, 75 L. Ed. 2d 229, 103 S.Ct. 1319.) A custodial

detention for purposes of interrogation was found to require probable cause to arrest in *Dunaway v. New York* (1979), 442 U.S. 200, 60 L. Ed. 2d 824, 99 S.Ct. 2248. Illinois has followed *Dunaway* when the totality of the circumstances shows the defendant was taken into custody despite a disclaimer by the police that there was no intention to arrest. (*People v. Reed* (1982), 104 Ill. App. 3d 331.) Whether a custodial arrest is made depends upon the degree of the intrusion made upon the interest protected by the fourth amendment. *People v. Klein* (1983), 115 Ill. App. 3d 582.

Over the years the distinction between an investigatory or *Terry* stop and an impermissible seizure amounting to an arrest has become blurred. (*People v. Lippert* (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 171.) As noted by the *Lippert* court, there exists a "middle ground" (89 Ill. 2d 171, 182), where the minimal intrusion is justified when compared to the benefit of immediate investigation. (*People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154; *see: People v. Lippert* (1982), 89 Ill. 2d 171.) The courts have sanctioned the limited transportation of a suspect on less than probable cause to arrest for the purposes of an immediate show-up. (89 Ill. 2d 171; *People v. Kincy* (1982), 106 Ill. App. 3d 250.) The physical restraint of suspects during a brief detention has also been permitted. *People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154.

Generally, every arrest and every seizure having the essential attributes of a formal arrest is unreasonable absent probable cause. (*People v. Kincy* (1982), 106 Ill. App. 3d 250.) Whether an arrest has occurred is not simply a question of whether the police acted reasonably under the circumstances, but whether a reasonable, innocent person would have considered himself under arrest if in the same situation as the defendant. (*People v. Reynolds* (1983), 94 Ill. 2d 160, 165.) Two essential elements of an arrest are the intent of the officers and the understanding of the arrestee. (*People v. Clay* (1984), 124 Ill. App. 3d 140, 148.) While the subjective beliefs of the defendant are irrelevant to a determination of whether the defendant was arrested, a disclaimer by the police of any intention to ar-

rest does not mean the defendant was not taken into custody. (*People v. Reed* (1982), 104 Ill. App. 3d 331.) Relevant factors considered in determining the officers' intent include the absence of a declaration of arrest as well as the lack of such routine procedures as handcuffing, fingerprinting and photographing. (*People v. Clay* (1984), 124 Ill. App. 3d 140, 148.) Surrounding circumstances also looked at to determine whether the defendant was free to leave are the threatening presence of several officers, the display of a weapon by an officer, the physical touching of the defendant's person, or the officer's language or tone of voice which indicates that compliance with the officer's request could be compelled. *People v. Cart* (1981), 102 Ill. App. 3d 173, 183-84.

Trooper Buehrle was joined by Sergeants Popplewell and Cothran who arrived at the scene in separate cars. The defendant was taken from Buehrle's squad car where he had been waiting for Buehrle to complete a warning ticket and to conduct the warrant check. He was searched after being placed in the straddle position but no weapons, contraband or other items of a suspicious nature were found. The defendant was then handcuffed, restrained in the squad car with the seat belt, and the door was locked. The defendant's truck was searched and was going to be impounded.

The circumstances surrounding the defendant's detention indicates that he was under arrest despite the officers' disclaimers to the contrary. (*People v. Reed* (1982), 104 Ill. App. 3d 331.) The defendant was not told that he could leave or that he was not under arrest. (*People v. Townes* (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 32.) It is absurd to consider whether the defendant was free to leave when the amount of physical restraint used to detain him is viewed. *Cf: Dunaway v. New York* (1979), 442 U.S. 200, 60 L. Ed. 2d 824, 99 S.Ct. 2248, wherein the defendant would have been physically restrained if he attempted to leave.

An important feature of the defendant's detention was handcuffing. In *People v. Gabbard* (1979), 78 Ill. 2d 88,

the State admitted and the supreme court agreed that handcuffing the defendant therein constituted an arrest. Handcuffing was a serious restraint upon the instant defendant's liberty. (*People v. Hobson* (1983), 117 Ill. App. 3d 191.) Nor did the defendant consent to being handcuffed, a distinguishing feature relied upon by the *Hobson* court. *See generally: People v. Clay* (1984), 124 Ill. App. 3d 140; *People v. Reed* (1982), 104 Ill. App. 3d 331.

The State argues that handcuffing the defendant, placing him in a squad car and transporting him to the search area were within the limits of a *Terry* stop under *People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154. This court in *Vena* (Nash, J., dissenting) sanctioned handcuffing, placing the defendant in a squad car and transporting him to a police station in order to investigate whether a crime occurred as a proper *Terry* stop. However, the defendant Vena had fled from the police when ordered to "freeze" and physically resisted the officer when he was caught. Also, the defendants in *Vena* were temporarily detained at the police station for the limited purpose of investigating whether a crime had been committed in the area. In the instant case the defendant was transported to the police post in order to interrogate him concerning certain murders. While the *Vena* decision offers support to the State's position that the defendant was legally detained within the limits of a *Terry* stop, we believe the *Vena* decision is distinguishable from the case at bar for the reasons noted.

In the case at hand, the defendant was restrained by being strapped in the squad car and the doors locked, his truck was searched and was towed to the police station. The defendant was read the *Miranda* warnings, and was then to be transported to the police station by Sergeant Cothran.

The defendant's detention resembles a traditional arrest. (*People v. Townes* (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 32.) As in *Dunaway v. New York* (1979), 442 U.S. 200, 60 L. Ed. 2d 824, 99 S.Ct. 2248, the officers were ordered to bring the defen-

dant in for questioning. (*Cf: People v. Sanders* (1981), 103 Ill. App. 3d 700, wherein the officers were not under orders and the defendant agreed to accompany them.) The defendant was not given a choice to leave. The officers were also ordered to impound the defendant's truck. The circumstances indicate that the defendant was taken into custody for the purpose of interrogating him on the murders and not because he patronized a prostitute. His written statement shows that the defendant was not questioned on this offense. The police had already decided to bring the defendant in for questioning on the murders and were in the process of doing so when the State claims that probable cause to arrest the defendant arose on the separate crime. The defendant was already under arrest (without probable cause to support it) when Hayward made the incriminating statements. The seizure of the defendant without probable cause was an improper ' "expedition for evidence.' " *Dunaway v. New York* (1979), 442 U.S. 200, 218, 60 L. Ed. 2d 824, 839, 99 S.Ct. 2248, 2259; *accord: People v. Townes* (1982), 91 Ill. 2d 32, 37; *People v. Fitzpatrick* (1982), 107 Ill. App. 3d 876, 879.

The officers could have asked the defendant to come to the Lowell police post. A voluntary consent to accompany officers to a station house for interrogation has been used by the courts to distinguish permissible station house interrogation on less than probable cause to arrest from the illegal custodial interrogation found in *Dunaway v. New York* (1979), 442 U.S. 200, 60 L. Ed. 2d 824, 99 S.Ct. 2248. *People v. Reed* (1982), 104 Ill. App. 3d 331; *People v. Cart* (1981), 102 Ill. App. 3d 173.

Therefore, the foregoing analysis supports a finding that the defendant was illegally seized for the purpose of custodial interrogation. Although a *Terry* stop was justified, the bounds were exceeded and the defendant was under arrest without probable cause.

The last part of the State's argument in the first issue rests upon the assumption that the defendant was being held pursuant to a valid *Terry* stop when probable cause

to arrest him for patronizing a prostitute arose. The State relies upon Hayward's statement to Popplewell as evidence of probable cause. It claims that the existence of probable cause to arrest the defendant on the other crime allowed the police to take the defendant into custody.

We have already determined that the permissible bounds of a *Terry* stop were exceeded and the defendant was illegally seized by the time Hayward made the statement. The fact that probable cause to arrest the defendant on a separate charge arose after the defendant was illegally arrested cannot be used to justify the illegal arrest in this case. (*People v. Nash* (1979), 78 Ill. App. 3d 172.) However, the effect of Hayward's statement must be examined in the context of the second issue.

Having concluded that the defendant was illegally seized, the second issue is whether probable cause to arrest the defendant for a separate crime arose based upon the statement of a live witness during the illegal seizure. The State claims that Hayward's statement was an independent action which intervened to attenuate the taint of the defendant's illegal arrest by providing probable cause to arrest for the offense of patronizing a prostitute. (*United States v. Brown* (7th Cir. 1980), 628 F.2d 1019; *United States v. Greer* (5th Cir. 1978), 566 F.2d 472.) Although the trial court found that Hayward's statement was tainted by the defendant's illegal detention, the State argues that the statement was attenuated from any taint because it was the product of a live witness subject to the exercise of free will. *United States v. Ceccolini* (1978), 435 U.S. 268, 55 L. Ed. 2d 268, 98 S.Ct. 1054.

Popplewell testified that while Hayward was restrained in Popplewell's car he asked Popplewell what was going on. Popplewell explained the situation and told Hayward he was a possible accomplice. When Hayward began to talk, Popplewell read the *Miranda* warnings to him. Hayward said he would be more than willing to tell Popplewell anything he knew. Popplewell decided to take the opportunity to discover what Hayward knew so he asked

Hayward questions about himself and his association with the defendant. Hayward provided answers which included the defendant's offer to Hayward of $100 in exchange for a sexual act. Hayward made a recorded and written statement also at the Lowell police post.

The question to be decided is whether Hayward's statement to Popplewell was obtained by exploitation of the defendant's illegal arrest. (*People v. Finch* (1980), 86 Ill. App. 3d 493.) The facts demonstrate that Hayward was removed from the defendant's truck, searched, and handcuffed after the defendant was illegally arrested. Confronted with the knowledge of being a "possible accomplice" in homosexual murders, Hayward began "cooperating." While Hayward expressed a desire to assist the police, his statement was not sufficiently the product of free will to have dissipated the taint from the defendant's illegal arrest. (*United States v. Ceccolini* (1978), 435 U.S. 268, 55 L. Ed. 2d 268, 98 S.Ct. 1054.) Hayward made his statement within minutes of the defendant's illegal arrest while restrained in a police car. There was evidence that Popplewell questioned Hayward with the intent of obtaining information regarding the murders.

The trial court's finding that there was a direct "nexus" between the illegal arrest of the defendant and the subsequent statement made by Hayward is supported by the evidence. Hayward's statement was obtained by exploitation of the illegal arrest and not by means sufficiently distinguishable to be purged of the primary taint from the illegality. (*People v. Dangerfield* (1979), 78 Ill. App. 3d 1046.) The tainted statement cannot be used to establish probable cause to arrest the defendant on a separate crime.

Having determined that the circuit court was correct in suppressing the evidence as a result of the illegal seizure and search on September 30, 1983, the remaining issues presented by the State need not be addressed because the issues rest on the assumption of a valid arrest.

The judgment of the circuit court of Lake County is affirmed.

JUDGMENT AFFIRMED.

SCHNAKE, J., concurs.

JUSTICE LINDBERG, dissenting:

I dissent. In so doing I acknowledge my agreement with the majority that defendant was initially arrested without probable cause and therefore in violation of the proscriptions of *Dunaway v. New York* (1979), 442 U.S. 200, 60 L.Ed.2d 824, 99 S.Ct. 2248. Additionally, I agree with the majority that the facts in *People v. Vena* (1984), 122 Ill. App. 3d 154, 460 N.E.2d 886, are inapposite if for no other reason that the fact that the removal of defendant in the instant case to the police station, as in *Dunaway*, was for the purpose of interrogation. In *Vena*, the majority did not view the removal of the defendants to the police station as more intrusive *per se* than detaining them in the open field or in the squad car. In fact, both the squad car and the stationhouse protected the defendants and the police officers from the blizzard-like weather conditions. It did not appear that the transportation of the defendants to the stationhouse was for interrogation or any other intrusive actions beyond awaiting completion of the investigation of the area just traversed by the defendants. (122 Ill. App. 3d 154, 163, 460 N.E.2d 886, 892.) Therefore, *Vena* is clearly distinguishable from the instant case.

However, I dissent from the majority opinion because in the instant case I conclude the circuit court of Lake County prematurely determined the question of whether the police had probable cause to arrest defendant for the Indiana solicitation offense. I would reverse the order of suppression and remand the cause for trial and for a new determination of probable cause during the course of the trial or conclude as a matter of law that Hayward's statements were not the product of police illegality.

The lynchpin of the majority's reasoning in denying probable-cause-to-arrest status to Darl Hayward's statement accusatory of defendant is that it was not sufficiently the product of free will to have dissipated the taint from defendant's illegal arrest. (*People v. Eyler* (1985), ____ Ill. App. 3d ____, ____, ____ N.E.2d ____, ____, citing *United States v. Ceccolini* (1978), 435 U.S. 268, 55 L.Ed.2d 268, 93 S.Ct. 1054; *People v. Finch* (1980), 86 Ill. App. 3d 493; *People v. Dangerfield* (1978), 78 Ill. App. 3d 1046.) I disagree with my colleagues for several reasons. I believe they unreasonably construe Hayward's statement to be involuntary. They appear to misapply the "free will" test of *Ceccolini*. They do not follow the law relating to live-witness testimony established by *Ceccolini*. Finally, Hayward's statements against defendant were not the product of defendant's illegal arrest.

Factually, I do not believe that the colloquy between Sergeant Popplewell and Hayward leads to the conclusion that Hayward's statement was not the product of his free will. The majority discusses the manner in which Hayward was both arrested and accused of being an accomplice before he "cooperated." Yet it was Hayward who first inquired about the reason for the police action. While undertaking to respond, Popplewell took the precaution of giving Hayward the *Miranda* rights and answered that defendant was a suspect in some homosexual killings and that Hayward was suspected as a possible accomplice. Popplewell asked no questions of Hayward other than his identification and his understanding of the *Miranda* rights. Hayward then said, "Hey, I have nothing to do with it, I just met the man, . . . I am more than willing to tell you anything I know," whereupon Hayward disclosed defendant's offer to him of $100 for a sexual act. I conclude that Hayward's statements were made of his free will in the sense that they were voluntary.

As a second factual consideration I note that the majority seems to equate the circumstances under which Hayward made the accusation as being relevant to a *Ceccolini* "free will" analysis for determining the exist-

ence of attenuation of the taint of illegal police activity. As I will discuss next, the factors underlying Hayward's statement as a live witness appear not to be determinative of that issue. *See* 435 U.S. 268, 276-77, 55 L.Ed.2d 268, 277-78, 98 S.Ct. 1054, 1060.

The legal basis for my disagreement with the majority in the instant case lies in the striking factual parallels the instant case bears to *Ceccolini* and in the Supreme Court's identification and resolution of its dispositive question. A brief comparison discloses that the police illegality in *Ceccolini* was Officer Biro's unwarranted search of an envelope leading to his discovery of the money, policy slips and live-witness evidence. In the instant case, the illegality was defendant's initial arrest without probable cause. Whether this illegality "led to" Hayward's live-witness testimony is discussed later in this dissent. In *Ceccolini*, the illegal search and Officer Biro's immediate questioning of flowershop-clerk Hennessey is acknowledged by the Supreme Court to be the incident which "requires us, over three years later, to decide whether Hennessey's testimony against respondent Ceccolini should have been suppressed in his trial for perjury." (435 U.S. 268, 270, 55 L.Ed.2d 268, 273, 98 S.Ct. 1054, 1057.) We are confronted with precisely the same exclusionary-rule question as was decided in *Ceccolini* although there the illegality was a search and here it is an arrest.

Significantly, however, the Supreme Court in *Ceccolini* appears not to have relied upon the proximate relationship between the incident of police illegality (Biro's search) and the questioning of clerk Hennessey, which were virtually contemporaneous, but rather upon the continued willingness of Hennessey to cooperate by testifying against Ceccolini at trial many months later. The Court said:

> "The time, place and manner of the initial questioning of the witness may be such that any statements are truly the product of detached reflection and a desire to be cooperative on the part of the witness.

> *And the illegality which led to the discovery of the witness very often will not play any meaningful part in the witness' willingness to testify.*" (Emphasis added.) (435 U.S. 268, 277, 55 L. Ed. 2d 268, 277, 98 S. Ct. 1054, 1060.)

And later in its opinion the Court noted:

> "The evidence indicates overwhelmingly that the *testimony* given by the witness was an act of her own free will in no way coerced or even induced by official authority as a result of Biro's discovery of the policy slips. Nor were the slips themselves used in questioning Hennessey. Substantial periods of time elapsed between the time of the illegal search and the initial contact with the witness on the one hand, and between the latter and the *testimony at trial* on the other." (Emphasis added.) 435 U.S. 268, 279, 55 L. Ed. 2d 268, 279, 98 S. Ct. 1054, 1062.

In making these observations, the Court stated that the particular knowledge to which Hennessey testified at trial logically could be traced back to Biro's discovery of the policy slips. Nonetheless, the Court appears to have resolved the attenuation question on the basis of the witness' free-will testimony at trial after substantial periods of time had passed.

The only conclusion that can be drawn from *Ceccolini*, which controls the instant case, is that the temporal proximity of defendant's arrest and Hayward's live-witness accusatory statement is not determinative of the admissibility of the challenged evidence where the live-witness testimony attenuation of the initial taint is at issue. Under *Ceccolini*, a determination of the existence of probable cause to arrest defendant on the solicitation offense would have to be determined at trial and would turn on whether Hayward would testify of his own free will to facts establishing probable cause for defendant's arrest for solicitation. On this analysis therefore, the final resolution of the probable cause issue by the circuit court of Lake County was premature. I would reverse the order of the circuit

court of Lake County and remand the determination of the issue of attenuation for trial.

I dissent for the further reason that I conclude that the police had probable cause to arrest the defendant for solicitation of prostitution. My disagreement with the majority on this point stems from my belief that Hayward's statements were not the fruit of defendant's illegal arrest, and so may properly be considered in making the probable cause determination.

The initial traffic stop and the warrant check pursuant to it were both proper. (*People v. Eyler* (1985), ____ Ill. App. 3d ____, ____, ____ N.E.2d ____, ____.) Consequently, the police legally learned that defendant was a suspect in some homosexual murders. Based on that knowledge, the police took certain actions. They illegally arrested defendant. They also illegally arrested Hayward. The police questioned Hayward about defendant. It was this questioning of Hayward which resulted in the statements giving rise to probable cause to arrest defendant for solicitation for prostitution. Defendant Eyler lacks standing to rely upon the illegal arrest of non-defendant Hayward in seeking suppression of Hayward's statement. (*Rakas v. Illinois* (1978), 439 U.S. 128, 58 L.Ed.2d 387, 99 S.Ct. 421.) Defendant's illegal arrest thus played no part in the chain of causation resulting in Hayward's statements, so those statements are admissible in deciding the probable cause question. When they are so considered, it is obvious that probable cause for defendant's arrest for solicitation for prostitution existed.

A hypothetical situation will serve to highlight the point to be made here. If, after the warrant check, the police had correctly concluded that they lacked probable cause to arrest defendant for murder, the proper course would have been to release defendant. However, it would also have been proper to question Hayward about defendant to obtain any information he would be willing to give. Since the police knew defendant was a suspect in some homosexual murders and Hayward was with him, the

police almost surely would have questioned Hayward in this way. Upon being informed of the suspected involvement of defendant in homosexual murders it is likely that Hayward, an apparently law-abiding person, would have told the police what he knew. Defendant then could have been arrested for solicitation for prostitution and the evidence would have been seized pursuant to a lawful search of the pickup truck.

There remains to be considered the consequences of concluding that the police had probable cause to arrest defendant for solicitation for prostitution. Defendant was illegally arrested and, for a time, illegally detained. Probable cause to arrest arose from Hayward's statements, a source independent of the illegal arrest, so defendant's *subsequent* detention was lawful. This also served to purge the taint of the illegal arrest, making evidence properly seized *after* probable cause arose admissible. (*United States v. Brown* (7th Cir. 1980), 628 F.2d 1019, 1022.) Under this analysis, the evidence seized pursuant to search warrants on October 1, October 31, and November 22, 1983, was admissible.

The evidence seized on September 30, 1983, was apparently seized *before* Hayward made his statements and thus *before* probable cause arose. This evidence was found in a paper bag inside defendant's pickup truck. That truck was later searched, *after* probable cause had arisen, with defendant's consent. Since the consent was obtained *after* probable cause had arisen, the consent was not tainted by the prior illegal arrest. (*United States v. Brown* (7th Cir. 1980), 628 F.2d 1019, 1022.) The search, being consensual, thus was lawful. Since the evidence had been easily discovered during the illegal search, it is clear, it would have been discovered during the subsequent consensual search. Therefore, the evidence seized on September 30, 1983, should have been admitted under the inevitable discovery rule. *Nix v. Williams* (1984), ____ U.S. ____, 81 L.Ed.2d 377, 104 S.Ct. 2501.

I would reverse the suppression order of the circuit court of Lake County.

APPENDIX B

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT
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October 2, 1985

State's Attorneys Appellate Service Commission
Second Judicial District
35 Fountain Square Plaza, Suite 204
Elgin, IL 60126

No. 61961 — People State of Illinois, petitioner, v. Larry W. Eyler, respondent. Leave to appeal, Appellate Court, Second District.

The Supreme Court today DENIED the petition for leave to appeal in the above entitled cause.

The mandate of this Court will issue to the Appellate Court on October 23, 1985.

EDITOR'S NOTE

THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE POOR HARD COPY AT THE TIME OF FILMING. IF AND WHEN A BETTER COPY CAN BE OBTAINED, A NEW FICHE WILL BE ISSUED.

ORIGINAL

No. 85-958 (3)

IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

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SUPREME COURT, U.S.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Petitioner,

vs.

LARRY W. EYLER,

Respondent.

On Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari To
The Appellate Court of Illinois,
Second Judicial District

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RESPONDENT, LARRY W. EYLER IN OPPOSITION

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The Appellate Court of Illinois,
Second Judicial District

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RESPONDENT, LARRY W. EYLER IN OPPOSITION

Petitioner admits that the Respondent's arrest was illegal, but asks this Court to grant certiorari to determine whether and under what circumstances, continued detention of a citizen may be permitted, if the police subsequently come into possession of facts which provide probable cause to arrest for a separate offense. Specifically, the State alleges that the probable cause to support the Respondent's arrest for a totally independent and unforseeable crime was established after his illegal detention as a consequence of certain statements made by his travelling companion. In addition, the State argues that the statements of that companion were not tainted by the illegality of the original arrest, but were attenuated by subsequent events. (Petition, pp. 13, 14).

In an effort to attenuate the taint of illegality, the State

suggests that the Indiana State Police after the admittedly illegal arrest of the Respondent, obtained information concerning possible solicitation of prostitution from Mr. Hayward, a passenger in the Respondent's car at the time of his detention. The State argues that this information, though subsequently obtained, constituted ab initio sufficient probable cause to arrest and subsequently search the Respondent and his vehicle.[1/]

Though the Petitioner claims that the information was forthcoming before the Respondent was ever transported to the police station, the fact-finding trial court concluded that it was not obtained until after the Respondent had been illegally arrested, jailed and his property seized. (R. 1019). That finding is supported by the State's evidence. Officer Popplewell testified at the hearing that he and Hayward remained at the scheme talking for twenty to twenty-five minutes (R. 230); and it was at least another hour after they arrived at the Lowell, Indiana police station before Hayward finally gave a statement. (R. 255, 344).

There is no doubt that the very existence of Mr. Hayward did not come to light except as a direct result of the Respondent's illegal detention. During the initial stop and questioning, Mr. Hayward remained in the truck out of view of the police officers. (R. 273). It was only after the Respondent had been arrested, that the police removed Hayward from the truck, searched him, handcuffed him and put him into a police vehicle. (R. 222, 279). At that time he was told that the Respondent was a suspect in homosexual murders and that Hayward himself was a "possible accomplice". (R. 226, 247). Confronted with that knowledge, the prisoner began "cooperating"; and stated that the Respondent had

---

1/ Significantly, the Respondent was never charged with that crime. (R. 1018).

offered him one hundred dollars in return for sex. (R. 228).

This Court has held that if an illegal arrest occurs without probable cause, nothing that occurs thereafter can make that arrest lawful or justify any search ab initio as incident to it. Rios v. United States, 364 U.S. 253, 261, 262 (1960).

Clearly in this case there is little likelihood that the police would have discovered the witness without the Respondent's arrest. Furthermore, he was himself a putative defendant and under great pressure at the time he was interrogated by the police as to his connection with the Respondent. Examining all of the facts surrounding the discovery and interrogation of Mr. Hayward, it is clear that his information was not "sufficiently unrelated to or independent of the constitutional violation . . .". United States v. Ceccolini, 435 U.S. 268, 278 (1978).

The Illinois Appellate Court not only recognized this Court's opinion in Ceccolini, supra, but also properly applied the rational of that case to the facts before it. In this connection, the Illinois Appellate Court characterized the issue presented as follows:

> Although the trial court found that Hayward's statement was tainted by the defendant's illegal detention, the State argues that the statement was attenuated from any taint because it was a product of a live witness subject to the exercise of free will. United States v. Ceccolini (1978), 435 U.S. 268, 98 S.Ct. 1055, 55 L.Ed.2d 268.

People v. Eyler, 132 Ill.App.3d 792, 477 N.E.2d 774, 785 (2d Dist. 1985). Furthermore, after analyzing the facts, the Illinois Appellate Court concluded:

> The facts demonstrate that Hayward was removed from the defendant's truck, searched, and handcuffed after the defendant was illegally arrested. Confronted with the knowledge of being a "possible accomplice" in homosexual murders, Hayward began "cooperating." While Hayward expressed a desire to assist the police, his statement was not sufficiently the product of free will to have dissipated the taint from the defendant's illegal arrest. (United

> States v. Ceccolini, (1978), 435 U.S. 268, 98 S.Ct. 1054, 55 L.Ed.2d 268). Hayward made his statement within minutes of the defendant's illegal arrest while restrained in a police car. There was evidence that Popplewell questioned Hayward with the intent of obtaining information regarding the murders.
>
> The trial court's finding that there was a direct "nexus" between the illegal arrest of the defendant and the subsequent statement made by Hayward is supported by the evidence. Hayward's statement was obtained by an exploitation of the illegal arrest and not by means sufficiently distinguishable to be purged of the primary taint from the illegality.

Ibid.

The Petitioner cites two cases, United States v. Brown, 628 F.2d 1019 (7th Cir. 1980) and United States v. Greer, 566 F.2d 472 (5th Cir.), cert. denied, 435 U.S. 1009 (1978) to support its position. However, in both cases, the courts found that the taint of the defendant's original illegal arrest was purged because they found independent and unrelated actions of a third party rather than the illegal police conduct which gave rise to the probable cause for the subsequent arrest.

Mr. Hayward was seized as a "direct consequence of the illegal arrest and detention for those investigative purposes." (R. 1017). Moreover, the trial court found that his detention and interrogation was further tainted by the illegal search of the Respondent's truck which disclosed material inside of a bag. (R. 1016). Clearly, then, there was a direct nexus between the illegal arrest of the Respondent and the subsequent statement which his passenger gave to the police - that factor is fatal to the Petitioner's position.

Nor is there any evidence that the witness would have come forward "by his own volition regardless of his identification by the illegal search." United States v. Marder, 474 F.2d 1192, 1196 (5th Cir. 1973): See also, United States v. Hoffman, 385 F.2d 501, 504 (7th Cir. 1967), cert. denied, 390 U.S. 1031

(1968). In this respect the facts presented below differ vitally from cases in which only the identity of a witness is learned during the course of an illegal detention. Then the taint may be attenuated because the witness later comes forward independently and voluntarily to produce the same evidence. See e.g., Smith v. United States, 324 F.2d 879, 881-82 (D.C. Cir. 1963); United States v. Houltin, 566 F.2d 1027, 1032 (5th Cir. 1978).

In this case, the very existence of the passenger and his relationship to the Respondent arose directly and solely as a result of the illegal arrest. Further, the decision to take the passenger into custody and to question him followed directly from an illegal search of the truck during the course of which a bag was found containing tape and rope. Any later probable cause that might have arisen as a result of interrogating the passenger was itself clearly infected by the illegality of the original arrest and search. Wong Sun v. United States, 371 U.S. 471 (1963). Any other result will encourage the police to stop at random in the hope that during the course of an investigation something might "turn up" which would establish probable cause to arrest. That is precisely what this Court condemned in Brown v. Illinois, 422 U.S. 590, 605 (1975).

Finally, the Petitioner argues that the evidence suppressed below would have been "inevitably discovered," Nix v. Williams, ___ U.S. ___, 104 S.Ct. 2501 (1984). (Petition, p. 14). Obviously, but for the illegal detention of the Respondent, the Indiana Police would have been totally unaware of the existence or nature of any of the evidence that was seized at that time.

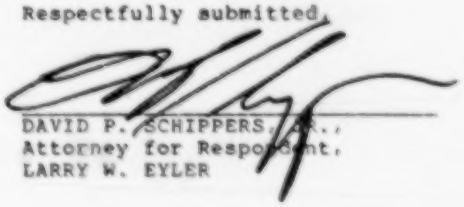
It is to be noted that Petitioner argued in the Illinois courts that the Respondent was legally arrested and later gave a valid consent to search. It was suggested that the consent search would inevitably have resulted in finding the material which had been illegally seized earlier. On the other hand,

since the Respondent's consent to search his truck was tainted by the illegality of his original arrest and was constitutionally ineffective, the doctrine of inevitable discovery is of no value to the Petitioner in this case.

CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the Respondent respectfully requests that the Petition For A Writ Of Certiorari be denied.

Respectfully submitted,



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No. 85-958

Supreme Court, U.S.
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IN THE

Supreme Court of the United States

OCTOBER TERM, 1985

THE STATE OF ILLINOIS,

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v.

LARRY W. EYLER,

Respondent.

On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The Appellate Court Of Illinois, Second Judicial District

REPLY TO THE MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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On Petition For Writ Of Certiorari To The Appellate Court Of Illinois, Second Judicial District

REPLY TO THE MEMORANDUM IN OPPOSITION TO THE PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

To The Honorable Chief Justice And The Associate Justices Of The United States Supreme Court:

Petitioner, pursuant to this Court's Rule 22.5, submits the following Reply to the Memorandum In Opposition To A Petition For Writ Of Certiorari, filed by Respondent on or about March 5, 1986. By way of reply, Petitioner states as follows:

Several factual assertions made in the memorandum of the Respondent are not supported by the record. The Respondent states that Darl Hayward did not give a statement for approximately an hour and a half after Respondent's arrest. (Respt.'s Mem. p. 2) The uncontradicted testimony established that the crucial information giving rise to probable cause to arrest the Respondent was given in a conversation which began while Respondent was at the scene of the original stop, and was completed before a truck arrived to tow the Respondent's truck. (R. 229, 252, 230) The Respondent refers to a written statement given thereafter at the station.

The Respondent repeatedly avers that, but for the illegal arrest, the "very existence" of Darl Hayward would not have been known to police. (Respt.'s Mem. pp. 2, 3, 5) Again, the testimony was uncontradicted. The Respondent was stopped legally for a traffic offense. (R. 174-175) The trooper conducting the stop immediately asked both persons in the truck for identification and asked both of them questions. (R. 177-178) The officers learned of Hayward's existence legally; they would have had every right to speak to him regardless of their treatment of the Respondent. *See* Petition p. 15.

Several aspects of the Respondent's argument are also invalid legally. The Respondent asserts unequivocally that, if a person is arrested without probable cause, nothing

that occurs thereafter can make that arrest lawful. (Respt.'s Mem. p. 3) The Respondent is forced to retreat from that position in his attempts to distinguish those cases which found that continued detention of an arrestee was proper, when the original arrest was illegal, but police subsequently obtained probable cause from an untainted source. (Respt.'s Mem. pp. 4-5) The absolutist position of the Respondent is seriously flawed because it would compel the release of a suspect who had been illegally arrested, regardless of the source or quality of after-acquired information giving rise to probable cause. Such a result is contrary to the principles established by this Court in *Wong Sun v. United States*, 371 U.S. 471 (1963). If the after-acquired information is not a fruit of the illegal arrest, and if it provides probable cause, then continued detention of the arrestee is proper. Any other rule would cause the exclusionary rule to place the prosecution in a worse position than it would have been absent the illegality, contrary to this Court's principles as state in *Nix v. Williams*, ____ U.S. ____, 104 S.Ct. 2501, 2509 (1984). The illegal arrest of the Respondent was curable by untainted information.

The Respondent's arguments that Darl Hayward's statements were tainted by the illegal arrest of the Respondent are rebutted by the analysis in the original Petition for Certiorari. It should be noted that the facts underlying the traffic arrest were largely undisputed, and the only issues are the inferences to be drawn from, and the legal significance of, those facts.

Finally, Respondent misconstrues the citation of *Nix v. Williams*, ____ U.S. ____, 1045 S.Ct. 2501 (1984) in the original petition. It is not argued before this Court that all the evidence at issue would have been discovered inevitably. Rather, *Nix* was cited for a broader proposition regarding the impact of the exclusionary rule.

The Petitioner reiterates the arguments raised in the original Petition for Certiorari, and respectfully requests that Certiorari be granted and that the ruling of the Illinois Appellate Court, Second District be reversed.

Respectfully submitted,

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